

# INDEPENDENTS AT LOGGERHEADS; LEGISLATURE DOES BUT LITTLE INCREASE STOCK.

## Discussion of Rules.

A ZERO might well be the sign for what the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii accomplished yesterday. In the House there was much talk over the rules; in the Senate all day was taken up by the reading of the regulations for that body.

But while the Senate was dull, there was some hot shot flying in the throne room, and a not uninteresting debate if one looked below the surface. The minutes of Saturday's session, in which Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ousted, stated that he was put off the floor of the House as called for by the resolution introduced by Representative Dickey. The minutes of Secretary Meheula, while not correctly kept and very meager, yet evince the intent of the House to bar Cooper only in his official position and show no sign of falsification. The members of the House say that it was intended only to eject Cooper from the floor and not to refuse him the same rights as ordinary citizens.

Cooper said yesterday that he understood that he was barred from the House altogether. He said that he had since his election asked the secretaries of the House and Senate for their daily journals and had been refused. He believes that the Legislature has refused to permit him to do what he is specifically ordered to do by the Organic Act. He will seek redress at Washington at once.

An interesting by-play in the House was the unmistakable break between factions of the Independent party. The party that gave Wilcox such a great victory and elected such an overwhelming majority to the Legislature is divided amongst itself and in a fair way to be rent asunder by the fight for spoils. Makekau, a Hilo Home Ruler, threw down the gauntlet to the Honolulu Independents in plain words. When John Emmeluth invoked the spirit of party fealty, Makekau said he had his own Home Rule party on Hawaii, and that his crowd might determine not to play in the yard of Emmeluth's crowd. Makekau thought it quite possible his section of the party might oppose measures urged by the Honolulu Independents. While the break was smoothed over and discussion of it smothered, one might detect easily the tear in the garment of unity and imagine the future when bills involving expenditures for Hilo and Honolulu clash.

Makekau also hinted broadly at attempted coercion or purchase of members. Several of the Independents said last night that Makekau referred to the coming dispensary bill and that the cloven hoof of the liquor power was in sight.

## HOUSE ARGUES OVER RULES

When the House began its session yesterday there was a lobby of but one. Only Judge Wilder heard the impressive prayer of the chaplain besides the Representatives and the reporters. The prayer is always in Hawaiian and the white members whose knowledge of the native tongue is limited or nil wonder if they are included in the orisons of the Rev. Mr. Kamoku. John Emmeluth has missed the prayer three times and there is a rumor that he lingers in the corridors to hear the amen before he enters. He missed the roll call and the reading of the minutes as well as the prayer. On the contrary William Hoogs is a model of promptness for his hooie-hating fellow white.

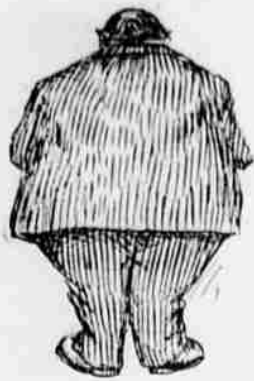
After the minutes had been read in English by Secretary of the House Meheula, Interpreter Wise read them in Hawaiian.

Speaker Akina called for the message of the Governor and for an hour it was droned out by the secretary in the original English. The message had been received Saturday but was sidetracked for the argument leading to the ousting of Cooper.

During the reading most of the country Representatives wrote letters home while others read the newspapers. The lobby filled up in the meantime but although every chair was occupied when Secretary Meheula had finished, there were but half a dozen whites in the hall. Reading in Hawaiian was postponed until the message is printed in native. The House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Representative Gillilan presented the following:

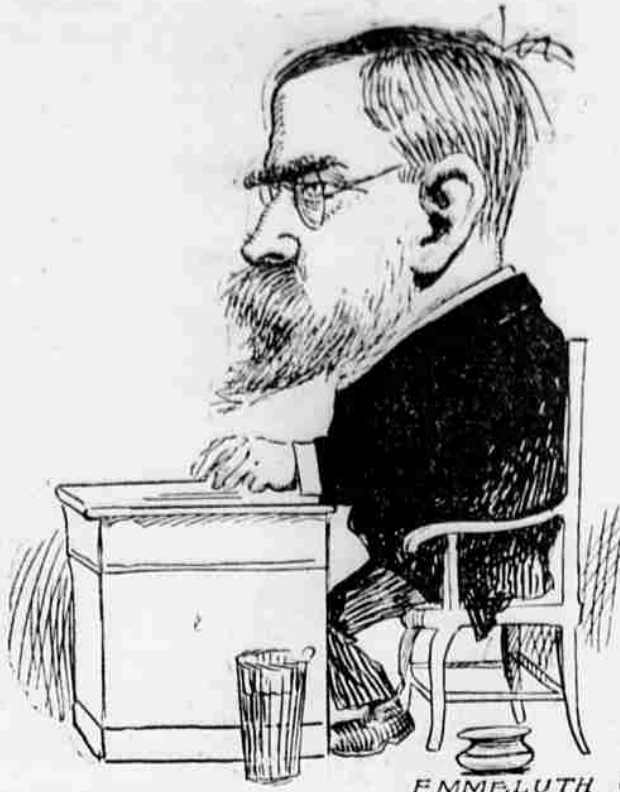
I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning the injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon."



HE WAS THERE ALSO



WISE INTERPRETS THE MINUTES



EMMELUTH CAME IN AFTER THE PRAYER



SERGEANT AT ARMS NAKOOKO IS A NATURAL BURN REACHER

Robertson moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to furnish each member with one copy of the Civil Laws of 1897, Penal Laws of 1897 and the Session Laws of 1898.

The resolution was adopted. Speaker Akina named the standing committee.

Robertson, a Republican, interrupted the translation into Hawaiian of the names of the standing committee by saying that he found in the rules that the standing committees were to consist of five members each.

John Emmeluth said experience had taught him that large committees were unwieldy and he would prefer to see the rules changed to having committees consist of not over three members.

The speaker supported Robertson's objection to the size of the committees.

Emmeluth moved the House return to the order of the day, which motion was carried. He then moved for a change in rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure making the committees consist of three members instead of five.

Robertson tripped up the doughty Emmeluth by informing the House that a day's notice was necessary to change any rule. Emmeluth accepted Robertson's information and gave the required day's notice. He pointed out the corrections in the rules he intended to make. He also asked for a committee on miscellaneous matters.

Beckley gave notice of his intention to move the amendment of rule 50 on the "previous question," which calls for a three-fifths majority to carry a motion for the previous question, to allow its carriage by a simple majority. Rule 88 was by Dickey's motion suspended. It reads: "No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

Mahoe moved the rules be taken up section by section. Makekau said they could not do this, as the report of the rules committee had been adopted.

John Emmeluth submitted under the suspension of rule 88 a motion that a "miscellaneous committee" be appointed. Dickey seconded the motion and it was carried.

Emmeluth then tried to reduce the membership of standing committees from five to three. Dickey opposed this on the ground that it would pile up the

work on three members. He said the standing committees in all Legislatures in the United States consisted of five members.

Makekau said that as they had adopted the rules they could not change them without a day's notice. He was chairman of committee on rules and if they wished to change rules they must reconsider the committee's report.

Emmeluth sought to withdraw his motion but Dickey, its seconder, refused, saying that by suspending rule 88 they had given themselves right to amend the rules. Emmeluth explained that he merely wanted to withdraw his resolution so as to make other changes, and with Dickey's consent it was permitted.

Emmeluth moved that all voting except for the officers of the House be open and not by ballot. He said he believed in no secrecy and the fullest publicity. Makekau said the members should keep their right to vote secretly and thus maintain their independent action. He believed that in important questions they should vote secretly. He wanted to lay the foundation for secrecy there and then.

Emmeluth said that the words of the member from Hilo, Makekau, showed that he had been intimidated by the statement of Robertson a day ago. They should not be afraid to vote openly for the right. They had taken party pledges and the only way by which their constituents could know they had kept their pledges was by their open vote on the questions arising.

Beckley said the remark had been made that members were intimidated; that they were voting dishonestly. He believed they should vote openly and not lay themselves open to censure. He wanted Emmeluth's amendment passed.

Emmeluth applauded Beckley—the first sign of life in the House. Robertson said he had not understood Makekau to defend any wrong practice but he thought the others who urged no secrecy, wanted to rid themselves of the charge that everything done by the Independent legislators was cut and dried. He had heard such rumors on the street, he said. Robertson was against secret balloting.

Emmeluth said he wanted to declare his stand. He had been elected on the platform of the Home Rule party. He would vote for every measure which

in caucus had been endorsed. He considered every member who was a Home Ruler to be bound by the party's principles and declarations.

Prendergast said he was for no secrecy.

Makekau explained that he had been misunderstood. He did not intend that all resolutions should be voted on by ballot but he saw ahead—there was a time coming when members would be forced to vote against their consciences. He was a Home Ruler but he knew the Home Rulers were disagreeing among themselves. "There will be questions raised," he said, "by Home Rulers in Honolulu opposed to Home Rulers in Hilo, from which place I come. Already the Oahu Independents are trying to break agreements with us on Hawaii. I will stay by my constituents and not by the Honolulu Home Rulers. I believe in a broad system and that we should have a secret ballot when we want it. God alone should judge our actions. God has not our agreements with our constituents. I will never be a coward on any question, but you will be cowards."

Penikese called for a vote on the question. Aylett opposed the amendment and was for secrecy. The vote was taken on the amendment and it was carried, which means there will be no secret balloting in the House.

Robertson moved to strike out rules 86 and 87, which are as follows, and they were obliterated:

86. Whenever communications are received from the Governor, or any member shall desire to make known any matter to the House which he deems shall be confidential and private, and shall communicate the same, the speaker shall decide whether the hall of the House should be cleared. If he so decides, the sergeant-at-arms shall clear the House of all persons but the House and its officers.

87. The House may decide whether the matter communicated shall be kept secret.

88. The members and officers shall keep the secrets of the House.

Emmeluth again moved that rule 50 which reads as follows, "The object of the motion for the previous question is to cut off debate. It shall always be in order. It shall require a three-fifths majority to carry it. Whenever the motion shall be carried the author of

## Are Against Secrecy.

the resolution, or introducer of the bill, being the main subject under discussion, shall be permitted to close the debate, after which the main question, subject to the order named in rule 47, shall be put; provided, that said author may delegate to another such right to close, be changed so as to strike out the words "three-fifths."

Dickey said this would be gag law. Robertson said it was an attempt to shut out the minority entirely. He said that Emmeluth had long been a champion of minorities but now that he was on the majority side of a Legislature, he sought to give the minority no show.

On a vote by ayes and noes the motion to strike out the words "three-fifths" was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Beckley, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Hanaboe, Kaulaui, Kaulamole, Kanlio, Makinai, Mossman, Nalima, Paele, Prendergast.

Noes—Aylett, Dickey, Gillilan, Hihio, Kawahoa, Kelki, Kekaula, Kumalai, Mahoe, Makekau, Monsarrat, Pauki, Robertson and Wilcox.

Ayes, 13; noes, 14. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

## SENATE DOES LITTLE WORK

Senators Achi and Baldwin failed to respond to their names yesterday morning when the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, but came in soon afterwards. The minutes were read and Senator Kalauokalani moved that they be accepted, which was carried.

Kalau moved that the clerk be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the Governor's message and the action of the Senate thereon.

The report of the committee of rules was heard through its chairman, Senator White. The committee was unanimous in the framing of the rules presented. The use of the stenographer was omitted, as it was not deemed necessary. Fourteen standing committees are provided for in the rules, requiring the fifteen members to fill forty-two positions, and if any member is appointed on more than three committees, that he can refuse to act. Senator Baldwin moved that the report be accepted.

The chairman did not agree with the majority of the committee in providing "that a bill, resolution or other matter laid upon the table shall be taken up by the Senate of a majority vote instead of two-thirds," nor the provision "that the previous question shall be carried by the majority instead of three-fifths of the members." This gives the Independents full power in the Senate.

Kalauokalani gained the floor and made a motion in the Hawaiian tongue, which was not translated.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the fact that when speeches were made in the Hawaiian tongue no opportunity was given the interpreter to translate.

White spoke of the omission in the report of the committee concerning duties of the assistant secretary, which was declared out of order.

Baldwin urged that the rules be taken up at once, as the Senate was and had been acting under miscellaneous rules.

Kalauokalani moved to permit the report to wait over until the afternoon session.

Baldwin could not see the object in this and objected to the motion being put but lost, the motion being carried. Cecil Brown then moved that the house take a recess to 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Kalauokalani moved that the report of the committee on rules be read. The secretary was so ordered. The president and vice president shall receive no pay for their services under the rules laid down, while all other officers shall be paid according to the appropriations made by the Senate.

Senator Cecil Brown moved that rules 1 to 21, inclusive, be passed, stating his object was to place these rules before the house for debate.

Senator Kanuha wanted the rules translated for the benefit of the Hawaiians.

Senator Brown withdrew his motion in order to permit the translation.

Senator Baldwin objected to the motion of Kanuha on the ground that it was unnecessary, as the interpreter was there for that special purpose.

The rules were ordered read in Hawaiian, the reading occupying the best part of the afternoon.

Immediately after the reading of the rules Senator White moved to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock.

## Location of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A cablegram from Admiral Knappe to the Navy Department announces the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippines, Calamianes and Princeton: Cebu, Nasabilla, north coast of Luzon; Yorktown, Cebu, Alava and Concord at Cebu; Cavendish, operating at Leyte; Pamanga, coasting Cebu; Don Juan de Austria, on south coast of Luzon; Isla de Cebu, at Zamboanga. The Lancaster has arrived at Cebu on her way to St. Lucia from La Guayra. The Paraguet has sailed from San Diego for San Francisco. The Buffalo has left Colombia for Singapore. The Mayflower has arrived at San Juan.

The schooner Helene sails this morning at 7 o'clock from the Oceanic wharf for San Francisco with a load of sugar.

Stockholders of the Oahu Railway and Land Company received additional shares yesterday by the increase of the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, the additional \$1,000,000 to be distributed pro rata among the holders of stock. The action was taken during the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new issue of stock will take place on March 1, the distribution to be one new share of double value for one old share. B. F. Dillingham, general manager of the road, and the one who has made the road one of the most successful business ventures on the island of Oahu, presented the resolution for the increasing of the stock and distributing it as a \$2,000,000 dividend among the lucky holders of stock. The resolution was to the effect that the road was earning money to such an extent that the business had increased 50 per cent and the road had a clear value of \$3,000,000 over all indebtedness. On his recent trip to the Coast, Mr. Dillingham said he had consulted with Charles R. Bishop, Mr. Crocker of the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, and many other financiers of the Bay City, who had advised making the increase. The increased value of the shares would make it a 6 or 7 per cent dividend-paying investment, which gave it a better collateral security than at from 12 to 15 per cent.

When put to a vote the resolution was passed unanimously. The amount of stock represented at the meeting was about five-eighths of the entire number of shares in the company.

Superintendent Dennison of the road was complimented by Mr. Dillingham for the efficient manner in which he had handled the company's business and in the building of the railroad wharves which have materially changed the appearance of the harbor and given it much needed wharfage. In his opinion, Mr. Dennison had saved thousands of dollars for the company, and he was entitled to recognition from the company. Mr. Dillingham moved that the stockholders appropriate the sum of \$2,500 as an honorarium, which was done by unanimous vote.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, S. C. Allen; first vice president, J. B. Atherton; second vice president, W. F. Allen; secretary, A. Van Valkenburg; treasurer, M. P. Robinson; and for W. C. Ashley; additional directors, W. M. Graham, W. F. Dillingham, E. E. Paxton, H. M. von Holt.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. N. Kepolka is in town. There was a meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Society last evening.

A reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Punahou last evening.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan are Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul General at Singapore, and his son and daughter.

Mounted Patrolmen Trieste and Maitland reported for duty yesterday, having returned from a month's vacation. Trieste has been visiting friends in Hilo.

Monroe Walton, son of Manager Walton of Pahala Plantation, is reported to be quite ill. He had been in a critical condition prior to the departure of the Mauna Loa.

Wall, school Company claim that the advance sale of the seats for the Florence Roberts Company is unprecedented in this City. There was a rush for reserved seats all of yesterday, and opening night will not miss a crowded house.

George M. Rolph, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, returned from Maui on the Kinau Saturday afternoon. Mr. Rolph was delayed in his investigation of the water supply for the plantations by the bad weather. He will probably go to Kauai this afternoon on the W. G. Hall.

R. Van Allen, late first sergeant of Company L, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, stationed here two years ago, has obtained a year's leave of absence from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is going to Manila on the transport ship David Look after the railroad interests of the Government in the Philippines.

H. Birkmyre has purchased a third interest in the firm of David Lawrence & Co., the popular cigar dealers of Port of Spain. The firm now consists of the following partners: David Lawrence, H. T. Hayselden and H. Birkmyre. It is reported that they will in the near future open a large tobacco house in the wholesale district.

The new pipe organ for the Hail Native Church, Hilo, is on board the bark St. Katherine, which vessel left San Francisco on the 8th instant for Hilo. It ought to be along in the course of a few days. The new instrument which has been built by the Bergstrom Organ Company, should be ready for use soon after the middle of next month.

Mr. Carl Wolters, a Hawaiian sugar planter, was in the city during the past week, having just returned from a visit to Cuba, the sugar industry of which he, as a practical sugar planter, was much interested in investigating. Mr. Wolters is deeply interested in all matters connected with the development and advancement of sugar manufacturing in Hawaii. — Louisiana Planter.

A party of financiers of San Francisco will leave on Friday for the steamer Mauna Loa for Hilo in charge of B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston. The party will consist of the manager and directors of the German Bank of San Francisco, John Buck and others, who came to Honolulu on the Ventura, and who were personally conducted over the line of the Oahu Railway Company last week by Mr. Dillingham. The Mauna Loa has been chartered after it leaves Punaluu for the exclusive use of the party to Hilo. They will inspect the Oahu and Puna plantations as well as the line of the new Hilo railroad.

After March 1 the United States District Court of Hawaii will have a new equity clerk in Fred J. Hardy of San Francisco, who, according to Mr. Hardy's home paper, is to receive \$150 per month for the job. Mr. Hardy has been secretary of the Ukiah State Hospital, and has resigned to accept the position in Judge Pate's court. He is described as a lucky politician, and future biographers will have an opportunity to label him "From freight steamer to Deputy Clerk of the United States Court," as fifteen years ago he drove a freight team between Napa and Round Valley. Mr. Hardy's home paper goes so far as to say that the man, in all probability, held the position in Honolulu for life.